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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 18,601. 一第百六十八萬一第 日八十月一十年巳丁 HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER, 31st, 1917. 一拜禮 號九廿月二十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

Have YOU tried it?
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 27.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 500 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

OTARD'S

BRANDY.
Shipped by
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.
COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 76.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.
FIRST CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest dump proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1166]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1919. [535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

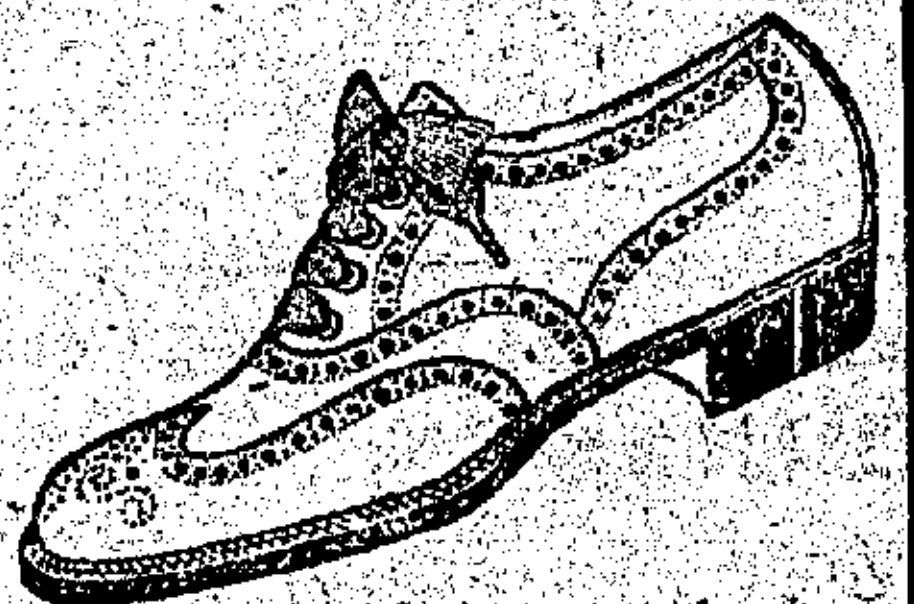
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INTIMATIONS

THE VICTROLA
IS THE LEADING AUTHORITY ON DANCE MUSIC.

20% Discount allowed for cash with ord.
10% monthly accounts.

MOUTRIE'S

OUR
COLF
SHOES

Combine the best materials and good workmanship with perfect fit and comfort.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA
CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1873



MINISTROS CIGARS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time.

In Boxes of 25 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

GENTS. IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

WAR CHARITIES

GO TO THE GREAT

OUR DAY FAIR

AT THE

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB,

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 1st January, 1918, 3 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

FUN AND FRIVOLITY FOR ALL.

MILITARY BANDS.

Late Ferries to Hongkong and Cars to Peak.

Buy a Badge which admits you

FREE.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TONIGHT at 9.15.

THE
FANTASTIC STARSAND
THE BELL VAUDEVILLE COY.

In a Great Holiday Programme.

[1351]

[1351]

KOWLOON FAIR.

To-morrow will be a great day at Kowloon, which then celebrates its first "Our Day" Badges made up of the Allies colours will be sold in the streets and wearers of these will be able to gain admittance to the grounds free of charge. These badges may also be obtained at the gate, but it is hoped that a good sum will be realized from the street sales.

There will be fun and frolic for one and all. Amongst the numerous attractions mention may be made of the joy wheel, the chute, swing boats, Aunt Sally, love in a tub, caravan wheel of fortune, aerial flight, coconut shies and donkey rides. There will also be several golf competitions over a nine-hole course and prizes are announced for the open championship, mixed doubles, and ladies' singles. There will be numerous raffles. The Ladies' Bazaar, or the "Little Round House," will be stocked with an array of articles of every description. At the Bank Books of tickets will be procurable giving admission to the various side shows and refreshment tents.

Magic will be disclosed by the hand of the 16th Infantry during the afternoon and by the band of the Middlesex Regiment at night.

The fair opens at 3 p.m. and closes at 11.30 p.m. and there will be special late ferries and trams for the convenience of those who live in Hongkong and at the Peak. The Piscatorial Saloon under the direction of the famous "Sam Isaacs, of London," will minister to the want of the "inner man."

As the Fair has been organized on behalf of war charities, there is no doubt that it will be a large success.

The nine-hole golf course at the Kowloon Cricket Club will be open for practice to-day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to dark, and to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The charge is \$1 per round.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM.

The stocks on December 27th were 230 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 135 chests of Malwa and 5 of Persian and Turkish. During the interval from December 13th, 75 chests of Persian and Turkish were exported. In unsorted Benares opium the balance of stock on December 27th was 21 chests of Patna and 27 chests of Benares. During the preceding fortnight 25 chests of Benares were imported.

EXPORTS.

There is nothing to report regarding the export market, the conditions having remained practically unchanged during the past two weeks.

IMPORTS.

In Cotton Yarn there has been small business but rates have improved to the extent of \$5 to \$8, owing to low stocks and firm cotton. Quotations are No. 10s at \$145/183. No. 12s at \$168/183. No. 16s at \$188/198. No. 20s at \$190/225. Arrivals 500 bales. Sales 3,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 5,400 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales. The Woollen market is still extremely quiet. Reviewing the year, business has been on a much reduced scale. Prices are for the most part out of reach of the natives' pocket, and many styles and qualities are unobtainable. With the exception of a small spurt in July when a strong demand for Army Cloth and similar goods manifested itself, there has been very little doing. For Raw Cotton quotations are unchanged at \$50/60 for China and \$50/54 for India. Staple There has been no change and no business in metals. In Yellow metal business is nominal. There has been no change in Petroleum Products. At present it is considered inadvisable to give quotations for coal. The Sugar and Rice markets are quiet.

As regards Flour the stock is about 340,000 sacks. Quotations are Japanese 2nd Best at \$2.25 per sack; Japanese 3rd Best at \$2.20 per sack; Japanese Straight at \$3.00 per sack; Shanghai Flour at \$3.05 per sack; Australian Flour at \$3.40 per sack.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which official night ends and begins during the month of January, 1918:

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
January 1st.	6.52 a.m.	6.02 p.m.
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" 31st.	6.51 "	6.23 "

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR HONGKONG.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that the following rules have been added to the rules made by the Governor-in-Council under the Importation and Exportation Ordinance:

47.—No import or export permits shall be required for any ships or aircraft unless such ships or aircraft are being imported or exported as articles of merchandise or for the purpose of being dealt with as articles of merchandise.

48.—(1)—In this rule licensed means licensed under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.

(2)—No licensed launch or motor boat shall on any one occasion be absent from the Colony for a longer period than five days, except with the permission of the Harbour Master.

(3)—The licences of every launch or motor boat shall produce to the inspection of the Harbour Master at such times and places as the Harbour Master shall require.

(4)—Any person requiring the licence of a launch or motor boat to produce his launch or motor boat to the inspection of the Harbour Master may be served on the licensee in any of the following manners:—(a) by delivering it to the licensee personally; (b) by sending it by registered post to the licensee at the address of the owner as stated in the licence; (c) by delivering it to an adult inmate of the house; or (d) by delivering it to an adult inmate at the last known address of the licensee. And such service shall be deemed sufficient for all purposes.

(5)—The time appointed in any such notice shall be not less than six clear days after the date of delivery or posting as the case may be.

(6)—No change in the ownership of any launch or motor boat shall relieve the licensee for the time being from the obligation to comply with the provisions of this rule.

(7)—Every present and future licensee of a launch or motor boat shall enter into a bond, with two sureties approved by the Harbour Master, in the form in the Schedule hereto, and conditioned, in such sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars as may be required by the Harbour Master, for the due observance of the provisions of this rule.

(8)—No launch or motor boat which should be licensed, but which by reason of the death of the former licensee or for any other cause whatever is unlicensed, shall leave the waters of the Colony without the permission of the Harbour Master, and the owner and master of every such launch or motor boat who knowingly permits such launch or motor boat to leave the waters of the Colony without such permission shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these rules.

The object of the proposed Rule 48 is to prevent the surreptitious exportation of launches and motor boats. An adequate number of small craft of this description is essential to the life of the Colony and if that number were unduly depleted now it would be difficult to remedy the deficiency under present conditions.

FREIGHT RATES.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., ship and freight brokers, of Hongkong, in their circular dated 22nd December, state:—We reported last on the 8th inst., since when our market has shown little or no improvement. The demand, however, for vessels on time-charter is still strong and rates are firm.

In our report we advised the closing of the Saigon-Hongkong rate at 85 cents. The rate remained at this figure for some days, when offers were made at 92 cents and later \$1.05, but with no business reported.

Exports of Rice from Saigon from 1st January to 26th November, 1917, amounted to 923,297 tons, as compared with 910,791 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice, stands at \$3.20 per picul L.O.B. Saigon for November-December shipment.

SAIGON-PHILIPPINES.—What business has been done in this direction has been confined to locally owned tonnage, and fixtures have been made at P.1.60 for Manila and P.1.80 for Cebu.

SAIGON-JAVA.—Nothing to report. BANGKOK-HONGKONG.—We advised in our last report the closing of this rate at \$1.15-\$1.05 for inside-outside the bar loading respectively, but shortly afterwards, although the market was not strong, the fixture of a small sized vessel was reported at \$1.20 per picul for inside the bar loading. However, we do not think this rate will hold, and anticipate a decided weakening.

COAL.—The demand has shown no improvement since we last reported, and the Japan-Hongkong rate is, nominally, \$1.15 per ton. No local business is reported with the exception of a small outsider Kase-Hongkong at \$9.25 per ton.

SALT TONNAGE LOADING AND TO LOAD—Nil.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their fortnightly report dated December 29th, state:—

Since the issue of our last fortnightly report, dated the 18th inst., prices have remained firm, and a healthy flow of business, on a moderate scale, has been transacted.

As mentioned in our annual report, Bombay prices are strong with an upward tendency, and as local stocks of unsold yarn have dwindled down to very small proportions, prospects for the opening of the year look most promising.

Total sales 4,000. Bargains in Chinese hands, 12,000 bales.

SHANGHAI.—A better feeling with a rise of two ticks prevails in this market.

YARN.—The following are latest quotations:—100 Bales: Nagasaki, No. 30s at \$218/220; 200 Bales: 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$207/210; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$230/400; 400 Bales: Yellow Joes, No. 20s at \$208/210; 200 Bales: Setau, No. 10s at \$182/185; Setau, No. 20s at \$225/235; and Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$235.

TRADE REVIEW OF HONGKONG.

Following we give a further instalment of the trade record of the Colony for the year 1917:—

METAL MARKET.

The metal market generally was good for the first half of the year, but subsequently, owing to a lessened demand from Japan, prices fell away and the year closes with a weaker tendency.

Tin Plates.—The market at the beginning was very firm, but later on, for the reasons given above, prices, which had reached \$42 per box, dropped to as low as \$28 per box. Since then the restrictions placed on the export of this metal from America has hardened prices, which have closed nominally at \$35.

WIRE NAILS.—At one time the market for these became greatly overstocked and a severe fall in price took place. These have, however, now been cleared off and prices for the larger sizes now show a considerable improvement. For smaller sizes the demand has been strong throughout, but stocks of these were not in excess, and good prices were realized.

BARS.—A small but steady business throughout the year was effected, the high rates of exchange ruling, discouraging over-importation. Fair stocks are held at the close.

STEEL SHEETS AND PLATES.—There was a good market in these, owing to the improved demand for shipbuilding materials. Prices ruled high for ready cargo, particularly for heavy plates, which were strictly embargoed in America.

HOOP STEEL AND GALVANIZED WIRE.—The former has been difficult to obtain in the sizes required for this market, and business was curtailed accordingly. In Galvanized Wire the finer gauges were in strong demand owing to small stocks available.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—The position was much the same as in our last report, this article being almost entirely in Japanese hands. Small lots, however, were obtained from America and found a ready sale for their superior quality.

OLD METALS AND SCRAP.—Small lots were done from America, but the end of the year saw business almost at a standstill. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.—All kinds have been in strong demand, but stocks of the former are almost nil. Shipbuilding materials are entirely under Government control and can only be imported with great difficulty.

YARN.

Never in the history of the yarn trade (say Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall) has the local market experienced such rapid and violent fluctuations as it has during the year now drawing to a close.

Following in the wake of the steady advance of American cotton, yarn prices moved up from \$112 to \$133 for "Tens," which were the opening rates in January, to over \$200 in August, when cotton reached the phenomenal figure of 21¢. Then came the crucial period of the year. With the sudden collapse of cotton to 16¢, yarn values went crashing down, and rates fell fifty dollars in the course of a few days. To make matters still worse, exchange commenced soaring upwards, and with that the market came to a dead halt.

For a time matters looked very gloomy indeed, and it was feared that the merchants were again face to face with a repetition of that never-to-be-forgotten experience of 1905, when practically all the native dealers were wiped out.

To the credit of both foreign and native merchants, it must be said that on this occasion they faced the situation calmly. With a view of affording some relief and enabling the dealers to keep up clearances, it was tacitly agreed that no new business should be booked, and by the time the importers felt it incumbent upon them to put pressure for overdue contracts, the sharp recovery of cotton and the fall of exchange had brought a welcome succour, and the worst of the crisis was past.

Since then, Bombay prices have been steadily advancing, which naturally affected this market most favourably, and it is confidently felt that when the dealers make up their books, the accounts will show substantial profits for the year.

We append below a comparative table of arrivals, sales and prices:—

Arrival, 105,000 bales.	1917.	1916.
Sales, 86,000 bales.	138,000 bales.	141,000 bales.
Prices, 10s, \$125-200-180-10s, \$112/133.	20s, \$170-230-230-20s, \$135/170.	Raw Cotton.—Under this head, we desire to call attention to the fact that for a considerable time past Bengal cotton has been out of this market. It is probable that the natives in the interior have found a substitute with which to meet their requirements. Consequently that market is now entirely lost to the Bengal product.

INTERNETION OF ENEMY ALIENS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons last month, replying to a demand made by Sir H. Cooper for the more rigorous internment of enemy aliens, the Government spokesman said that recommendations for the amendment of the law had been presented by a Committee, and proposals had been put into the form of a Bill. Those proposals had been sent to the Dominions, which had a direct interest in the question, and he hoped that before long their replies would be received and the Government would be able to present a measure which could be proceeded with. In regard to the presence of German spies in Great Britain, he had formed a high opinion of the admirable work of our detective system, both civil and military, in dealing with that matter. The general policy of the Government in regard to enemy aliens was that they should be interned or repatriated unless the strongest reason to the contrary could be shown in individual cases, but it would be folly to intern German, Austrian and Czech, who, although technically of enemy race, were, in fact, enemies of our race, and were anxious to do all they could to help this country in the war.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI" SAN PO.]

Canton, December 30th.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

It is stated that Shum Chuen-huan has been appointed by the South-West Provinces the chief delegate to the Peking Government for the discussion of Peace terms. We learn that Shum has proposed to General Luk Wing-ting that the Peking authorities should be asked (1) To abolish the Senate, and convocate a lawful Parliament; (2) Issue a mandate for an armistice which the North and South troops must obey; (3) Dismiss General Lung Chai-kwong as Inspector-Commissioner of the two Kwangs; (4) Withdraw the Northern troops from Hupien at once. If the Peking Government agrees to the above terms, the South-West will obey the Government to settle other questions.

SITUATION OF GENERAL LUNG'S TROOPS.

General Lung's troops who have landed at Yeung-Kong are besieged, for they can neither advance nor return to King-Chow now that their transports have been captured by the 1st Squadron. General Lung has wired to the Peking Government asking them to arrange with the Canton authorities to allow him to lead back his troops to their former station. General Lung has also sent a special delegate to request General Luk Wing-ting to order the 1st Squadron or other troops to refrain from attacking his troops, so that they may withdraw quietly to King-Chow.

General Lung, owing to most of his transports having been seized by the 1st Squadron, has requested the Tachun of Fukien to send a few gun-boats to King-Chow to assist him. The Tachun of Fukien has agreed, and has accordingly ordered the Northern Squadron to start at once, but the commanders of various units refuse compliance, and state that they will never support personal interests on either side.

The Yunnan Tachun, Tong Kai-yew, has wired to General Lung asking him to refuse the unlawful Cabinet appointment, and not to attack Kwangtung, failing which he will be treated as an enemy to the South-West.

A VICTORIOUS COMMANDER.

The Commander Shum Hung-ying, who has captured Swatow and settled all the troubles there, is now appointed Chief-Commander to attack General Lung. Shum is very busy preparing for the action.

TO RECONQUER SWATOW.

The Tachun has received reports that the Tachun of Fukien, learning that most of the victorious troops have returned to Canton, has made every preparations to reconquer Swatow. The Tachun has, therefore, ordered that Fukien be attacked very soon.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton has been informed that the Chinese Navy now in Canton waters has captured five more vessels from Lung Chai-kwong, the former Military Governor of Kwangtung who is trying to invade the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Provinces for the North. It is understood that there are but three more transports of Lung to be captured.

The recent Presidential Mandate ordering the cessation of fighting will not improve the situation, according to information received from a reliable source. Unless Peking calls for the re-convoocation of the National Assembly, it is not believed that a permanent peace will be reached.

QUEEN SOPHIE AND THE "PIGS" OF ALLIES.

Among the documents in the ciphered correspondence between King Constantine and his wife and Berlin, the key to which has lately been discovered, is a long telegram from Queen Sophie to the Kaiser recounting in detail the "victory" of King Constantine over the Anglo-French forces at Athens on December 1st and 2nd, and extolling the Germanophile sentiments of the Greek Government and nation. The tenor of the message is said to give the impression that it is a simple extortion of orders received from Berlin.

From one message it has been ascertained that in January last ex-King Constantine urged the Kaiser to attack the Allies on the Balkan front, promising that his forces would attack General Sarraill's forces in the rear. From another it appears that Queen Sophie communicated by telephone with General Falkenhayn at Larissa. In another message the Queen refers to the Allies as "infamous pigs."

SPORT.
CRICKET.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.G.A.

This match was played on the Civil Service ground and ended in a very narrow victory, just on time, for the home side. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who was last man in, made the winning hit in the final over of the match by a hard four past point. The match was notable for the number of men on the home side run out, caused in each case by bad judgment. In Dixon's case it was very hard lines, as after getting 3 fours and a single he was called for a run, sent back, and then called again, only to find he had no chance of reaching the opposite side. The Civil Service won the toss and put their opponents in, which seemed a very good move as they were all dismissed for 87. Dix, who went in first, was seventh man out for 35. He played a careful innings, and Hamilton's four maiden overs were principally due to Dix putting up a stone wall defence. Wickett bowled best for the home side, taking 4 wickets for 18 runs. Five of the Gunners' wickets were taken for 23, the remaining half of the side could only add another 24. The Civil Service started in very shaky fashion, as after Goodall had been caught, neither Dixon, Wickett nor Reynolds stayed long. After this, however, a stand was made which looked like getting the runs. After 5 wickets had fallen for 65, however, the next four batsmen were dismissed in quick succession, and with the last two men in and the last over to go, 4 runs were required for a win. These were obtained from the second ball of the over. Hamilton batted steadily, and well, and his 35 undoubtedly won the match. Scores:—

R.G.A.				
Bdr. Athorne, b Hamilton	8			
Bdr. Dix, c and b Wickett	35			
Bdr. Drummond, b Severn	0			
Gr. Baines, b Severn	0			
Gr. Perkins, b Bird	8			
Gr. Sharman, c Hamilton, b Bird	8			
Bdr. Mann, b Wickett	2			
Gr. Smith, b Wickett	1			
Lt. Wilkinson, not out	11			
Bdr. Armistys, b Bird	0			
Gr. Boocock, b Wickett	7			
Extras	5			
Total	87			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
Hamilton	8	4	17	1	
Severn	5	0	23	2	
Bird	8	2	21	3	
Wickett	8	0	18	4	

CIVIL SERVICE.

W. H. Dixon, run out	13				
D. M. Goodall, c Dix, b Athorne	1				
E. C. Wickett, c Mann, b Baines	7				
E. W. Hamilton, c Boocock, b	25				
Athorne	25				
O. M. Reynolds, run out	3				
J. C. Fletcher, run out	15				
R. E. O. Bird, b Baines	5				
P. T. Lumble, b Athorne	4				
F. Ling, b Athorne	0				
W. H. Edmonds, not out	2				
C. Severn, not out	5				
Extras	5				
Total (for 9 wickets)	83				

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
Athorne	10	4	18	4	
Baines	13	3	38	3	
Boocock	7	1	19	0	
Armistys	5	2	13	0	

NAVY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

On the Navy ground the Engineers severely defeated the Navy, who were expected to put up a much better show after defeating the Club last Saturday. However, the bowling of Crippwell and Reakes proved too much for them and none of their batsmen could reach double figures. The Sappers started none too well and had 5 wickets down for 29 runs; but Adams and Millard took the total to 80 before Adams fell a victim to a " Yorker " from Hack, and Crippwell coming in next batted very well through the innings for 29 not out.

The catch by Hack which dismissed Reakes was a splendid one-handed effort in the slips.

On paper the sailors looked good enough to make a draw of it, and had ample time to win if they had hit out. However, their innings was in the nature of a procession and they were speedily dismissed for the smallest total of the day. It was Crippwell's day out, as besides making 29 not out he got 5 wickets for 18 runs. Scores:—

Sgt. McGregor, c Keyes, b Dennis	2				
Cpl. M. S. Reakes, c Hack, b Lee	8				
Cpl. Adams, b Hack	30				
Lt. Wall, b Lee	1				
Spr. Waller, c Lee, b Dennis	2				
Spr. Townsend, c Hack, b Lee	4				
Spr. Millard, c Keyes, b Hack	37				
S. S. Crippwell, not out	29				
Q-Cpl. Charters, hit wicket, b	1				
Henley	1				
Lt-Cpl. Pascall, c Keyes, b Smith	18				
Cpl. Heath, l.b.w., Dennis	1				
Extras	13				
Total	139				

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
Ch. Sto. Lee	10	1	48	3	
Sgt. Dennis	7.2	2	25	3	
Sig. H. Hack	6	1	18	2	
A. B. Henley	3	0	21	1	
Dr. Smith	4	0	14	1	

R.N.

Commander W. Murray, b Crip-	1				
Sig. Hack, b Crippwell	7				
J. W. Carey, run out	0				
Sgt. Dennis, b Reakes	8				
Cdr. Keyes, b Reakes	1				
Dr. Smith, b Reakes	1				
Lt. Thompson, b Crippwell	4				
Ch. Sto. Lee, b Crippwell	0				
A. B. Henley, b Crippwell	0				
P. O. Barclay, c Pascall, b Crip-	2				
Ldg. Sig. Ryder, not out	0				
Extras	3				
Total	34				

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
C.M.S. Reakes	8.2	2	15	4	
S. S. Crippwell	9	3	16	5	

CRAIGENGOWER v. UNIVERSITY.

Craigengower were at home on Saturday to the University, who were without the services of Brayshaw. The meeting was chiefly remarkable for the low scoring on either side. Going in first, the University started well, compiling nearly 38 runs before the first wicket partnership was dissolved through Marley being caught by Bann off Graham. Rumjahn (29), Professor Wright (20) and G. E. Marley (18) were the only batsmen, however, able to withstand the bowling of Abbas, who was in excellent form and captured 4 wickets for 8 runs. The innings closed for 92 runs.

Craigengower, however, failed to reach even this modest total. Four wickets yielded 44 runs, but the rest only added 9 more, the whole eleven being dismissed for 53. None of the batsmen, except J. D. Noria (18) appeared to be comfortable. Graham, who went in third, was unbeaten at the close but had only seven runs to his credit. Redmond bowled with deadly effect, taking eight wickets for 27 runs, and clean bowling six of his victims. Both teams were seen to advantage in the field. The match ended in a win for the University by 39 runs. Scores:—

UNIVERSITY				
G. E. Marley, c Bann, b Graham	19			
A. H. Rumjahn, c and b Abbas	29			
F. A. Redmond, b Grimmatt	2			
J. D. Wright, c Ford, b Grimmatt	20			
R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Noria, b	4			
Graham	4			
Lim Keng Sing, b Abbas	0			
J. M. Jack, run out	0			
Cheah Toon Lock, b Abbas	4			
Ong Swee Ching, b Graham	2			
W. Gittens, c Ford, b Abbas	1			
G. Hall, not out	7			
Extras	5			
Total	92			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
J. Graham	13.3	3	38	3	
A. Grimmatt	6	0	41	2	
M. Abbas	7	4	8	4	

CRAIGENGOWER.

A. Grimmatt, b Redmond	12				
F. Ford, c Wright, b Marley	17				
J. D. Noria, b Redmond	18				
J. Graham, not out	7				
L. Rose, b Redmond	0				
R. Bann, b Redmond	0				
M. H. Abbas, b Redmond	3				
D. K. Kharas, l.b.w., b Redmond	0				
F. Thompson, c and b Marley	1				
C. Sars, b Redmond	1				
G. Marley, c Gittens, b Redmond	2				
Extras	2				
Total	53				

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
Marley	10	0	24	2	
Redmond	10	3	27	8	

MIDDLESEX v. C.R.C.

On the Military Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday, the C.R.C. had by no means a walk-over in their match with the Middlesex; indeed, the last Middlesex wicket looked quite capable of making the necessary runs. The C.R.C. batted first and did not make a very good show, only Ng See Kwong and Un Hew Fan looking at all comfortable with the bowling of Cooper and Tebbutt. The Service men, with only 4 wickets down for 40 runs, looked as if they might take away the points, but thenceforward until the last wicket stand Un Hew Fan did much as he liked with the batsmen, dismissing them in rapid succession and finishing with the fine average of 7 wickets for 20 runs. Headman, who was making a brave show to hit up the runs, played across an off-break and was well bowled with 12 minutes still to go. Scores:—

C.R.C.				
Ng See Kwong, b Tebbutt	29			
Ng See Yuen, c Headman, b Tebbutt	0			
Un Hew Fan, c Relf, b Tebbutt	18			
H. Ching, c Cooper	6			
Geo. Lee, b Smith	6			
Ho Wing Kin, b Cooper	4			
Yew Man Tsun, b Cooper	9			
Wong Kwok Kwong, run out	0			
Kwok Shin Yan, b Cooper	11			
Wei Lee San, c Tebbutt, c Cooper	11			
J. Wong, not out	0			
Extras	6			
Total	94			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
Tebbutt	9	3	25	3	
Relf	3	0	25	0	
Cooper	10	4	20	5	
Smith	4	0	15	1	
Woodward	1	0	1	0	

MIDDLESEX.

Capt. Smith, c Wei Lee San, b	0				
Yew Man Tsun	0				
Corp. Tebbutt, c Ng See Kwong,	27				
b Un Hew Fan	27				
Pto. Grove, c Kwok Shin Yan, b	1				
Ng See Kwong	11				
Lt. Cooper, b Ng See Kwong	1				
Pto. Smith, b Un Hew Fan	3				
Pto. Miles, b Un Hew Fan	2				
Pto. Groves, c Yew Man Tsun, b	1				
Un Hew Fan	5				
Pto. Woodward, c Ng See Kwong,	5				
b Un Hew Fan	0				
Pto. Thomson, b Un Hew Fan	0				
Pto. Relf, not out	0				
Pto. Headman, b Un Hew Fan	15				
Extras	13				
Total	74				

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	E.	W.
Un Hew Fan	23	4	20	7	
Yew Man Tsun	13	4	27	1	
Ng See Kwong	9	0	24	2	

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

All four matches on Saturday provided interesting games and there were no draws. The Sappers beat the Navy in decisive fashion and merit all the good things that have been said of them lately. They batted well against good bowling, they fielded up to their high standard, and Crippwell and Reakes are two of the best bowlers in the league. The Civil Service, after endeavouring to run themselves out of the competition, managed to scrape home in the last over. Hamilton was not up to his usual form with the ball, but the Civil Service are rich in bowlers and Bird and Wickett did the needful. The University had to play without Brayshaw, and this might have meant the difference between winning and losing, but, after being dismissed for less than 100, Redmond stepped into Brayshaw's shoes and won the match for his side. The C.R.C. had by no means all their own way in the match against the Middlesex and might quite easily have lost. Their batting was weak and it was the first-class bowling of Un Hew Fan that brought them the points.

Craigengower, who were in a very good position in the table a fortnight ago, have disappointed their supporters and are now more or less out of it. The Engineers are playing a very consistent game and are now fourth on the table, though they have played 12 matches, which is 3 more than the two leaders. At the head of the table, Kowloon and the University are in exactly the same position both as regards matches and points, but either Civil Service or the Club can get two more points. The Navy continue to puzzle students of form. Last week they made almost 200 for two wickets, and on Saturday they were all out for 34. The best batting performances on Saturday were 27 by Sapper Millard for the R.E., and 35 by Bdr. Dix and E. W. Hamilton in the Civil Service v. R.G.A. match. Hamilton's performance was probably the best of the day, as he went in at a very critical time and practically won the match for his side. There were many good bowling performances, the best average being by Abbas, of Craigengower, with 4 wickets for 8 runs. However, the best achievements were 8 wickets for 27 by Redmond and 7 wickets for 20 by Un Hew Fan, as these men were largely responsible for their teams' successes.

Crippwell, Reakes, Wickett, Athorne and Lieut. Cooper all deserve mention.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Kowloon	9	5	2	2	17
University	9	5	2	2	17
Civil Service	8	4	0	4	16
R.E.	12	4	5	3	15
Hongkong	7	4	2	1	13
Craigengower	9	4	1	13	13
C.R.C.	9	3	4	2	11
R.G.A.	10	2	5	3	9
Middlesex	0	2	6	1	7
Navy	7	2	5	0	6

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.K.D.C. v. R.G.A. 0.

This United Service League game was played on the Club Ground, on Saturday. The match was evenly contested, the losers having, if anything, more of the game than their opponents.

The Corps were the first to attack, Stalker getting away on the left and putting in a nice centre, which was sent behind. The Artillery goal then had a very narrow escape. Devine, in fielding a very high shot from Chassols, failed to hold it, and the ball dropped in the goalmouth. Irvine rushed up but missed, the ball being eventually put behind by one of the R.A. defenders. The Artillery then went away and for a time looked like scoring. A foul near the penalty area gave them a chance. Talford took the kick and passed to Youngman, who put in a centre across the goalmouth which went begging. Later, the same player just missed the upright with a hard low shot. The Defence Corps was soon on the go again, and Halston sent in a long shot which ought to have been saved, but Devine, misjudging the ball, ran out, and it bounced over his head into the net. Half-time arrived with the Corps leading by the only goal.

On the resumption of play the gunners became very dangerous, but McCabbin and Stewart proved terrible stumbling blocks to them. Five after time these two players were instrumental in breaking up Army attacks. Redger, too, was working well and did his best to look after Youngman, who, however, was in good form, and was often too quick for him. Turner had hard lines with a shot that went just past the post, and a few minutes later Youngman put in a fine effort which Goldenberg had to push over the bar. Shortly afterwards Green was robbed just as he was about to shoot. The gunners' backs and halves were working well, and broke up many a likely movement on the part of Stalker, McCabbin and Stewart, returning the ball well up the field. The Defence Corps scored their second goal from a breakaway. McCabbin was sent away by Stewart, and, having a clear run before him, rated up the field, finally beating Devine with a nice shot. The gunners tried hard to record the lead, but the Corps' defence proved too good for the opposing forwards. There was no further scoring, the Defence Corps thus winning by two goals to nil.

NAVY, 4; MIDDLESEX, 1.

This Navy and Army match was played on the Navy Ground in the United Service League, on Saturday afternoon. The sailors kicked off, facing an unpleasant sun. Both sides were weak. The Navy were without Black, Hutchinson and Cornish, and the sailors without Sayer and several more of their first division players. The Navy had much the better of the opening exchanges, and it was evident that before long they would find the net. Luxon opened the scoring for them, with a shot that the goalkeeper reached but was unable to stop. The soldiers then came down, but shot over the bar. Llewellyn sent in a nice shot in front of the Army goal, but there was no one there to steer it between the sticks. Luxon was responsible for another goal before the interval, pushing the ball into the net when it was practically over the line.

On resuming, the soldiers attacked, and Walden broke through and put in a ground shot, which Crocker had no difficulty in saving. Crocker was transferred to the other end, where the sailors missed an fairly easy chance to score. Crocker stopped a rush by the right wing at the expense of a corner, and the sailors, again attacking, Luxon notched his third goal after a scramble around the Military Citadel. Travis registered the fourth point for the Navy with a well-placed effort. Walden and Crocker were the best of the Army team and often made promising openings. These, however, were not seized except on one occasion when, outwitting the opposing defence, Walden passed the ball to Crocker who was close up, and the latter put in a high shot, which Crocker failed to reach. This was the soldiers' only goal. Result—Navy, 4; Middlesex, 1.

DIVISION II.

KOWLOON, 3; 88th CO. R.G.A., 1.

Kowloon met and defeated the 88th Co. R.G.A. on Saturday by 3 goals to one in the second Division of the League. The soldiers took the field with three men short, while Kowloon were minus one. The missing men turned up, however, after play had been in progress a few minutes. From the kick-off, Kowloon pressed their opponents and maintained a steady bombardment of the goal, but the shooting was weak and erratic. Just before half-time, Atwood, for the Gunners, who had by this time warmed up to the game, directed a shot at the Kowloon Citadel that proved irresistible, thus giving the Gunners the lead.

In the second half, Kowloon again opened the attack, and, after a fine passing movement by the forwards, Seers, on the right wing, centred, and the ball was dashed into the net by Moondeen, thus equalising the score. Thence onwards, Kowloon maintained the aggressive, and the ball was frequently in their opponents' territory. Five minutes before time was sounded, Pasco, taking a pretty pass from Seers, drove the ball between the uprights, and followed it up by another shot which completely beat the R.G.A. custodian. Result—Kowloon, 3; R.G.A., 1. Referee, Mr. McTavish.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A Chinese youth was charged with uttering a forged order, valued \$500, for payment of money, purported to have been sent from the Kwong Cheung shop, Wuchow, to the manager of the Sai Kong Hong Ip Co.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till next week.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC BULBS FROM TRAMCARS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two electric bulbs, the property of the Tramway Company.

Mr. A. Courne, traffic manager of the Company, stated that the theft of bulbs was of frequent occurrence. The Company missed two or three bulbs a day, and all were taken while the cars were travelling. On Friday the conductor on a car at Kennedy Town noticed defendant putting two bulbs into his pocket, and on looking into the car he saw that two bulbs were missing. He therefore had defendant arrested.

Mr. J. E. Wood sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

"FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

Two Chinese were charged with conspiring to defraud an old Chinese woman of \$500 at Yuenmait.

Mr. H. K. Woo appeared for the defence.

Inspector Gerrard stated that this was a case of "flying the white pigeon." One of the defendants had a daughter and a niece, whom he wanted to sell. The other defendant promised to be on the look-out for a purchaser, and a few days later the defendants and the girl, accompanied by some women, went to the house of an old widowed lady residing at Yuenmait, who was in need of two young girls, and sold the two girls to her for \$500. When the sale had been effected and the contract signed, the two defendants made an attempt to carry away the girl, but were arrested.

Mr. J. E. Wood remanded the case till Thursday.

A NEW "TORTURE GAS."

The Germans on the Italian front are using a new torture gas, which produces a "kewpie" feeling, even though the snuff. The inventors of this gas hope to force the Italians to remove their maps so that they will die from the effects of the gas.

INTIMATIONS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

TODAY (MONDAY), 31st December, All Departments will be open for business as usual.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1917. [1443]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

THURSDAY,

the 3rd January, 1918, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:-

Blackwood Furniture, Large Plain Sideboard, Cabinet suitable for Glass or Silver, Chairs, Overmantels, etc., White Enamelled Twin Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstand, Chests of Drawers, etc., Dinner Service and Crockery Ware, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including Large American Ice Chest, and two White Enamelled Baths.
The above furniture, etc., has been removed to the Sale Rooms for convenience of Sale.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1449]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 11 at any of the undersigned Banks, viz.:-

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, LTD., YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., BANQUE BELGE POUR L'EXTRANGER.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 5% in the £ will be:-

ON £20 BONDS. 2 s. d. 12. 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 3. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 3. 0

Net amount payable 9. 0

ON £100 BONDS. 2 s. d. 3. 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 3. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 15. 0

Net amount payable 22. 0

ON £500 BONDS. 2 s. d. 15. 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 15. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 3. 0

Net amount payable 211. 0

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand. Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager. [1460]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transference of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY) and TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st December and 1st January.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [1413]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transference of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY) and TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st December and 1st January.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [1414]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to 12, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, POWELL'S BUILDING, First Floor.
A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING Co., LTD., HONGKONG, 28th December, 1917. [1433]

FOR SALE.

NO. 42, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong (7 Rooms, etc.)
Apply to—G. PIERCE, at the above address. [1431]

INTIMATIONS

9% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF DRAWN BONDS.

THE Redemption of 8% Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to \$1,700,000 will commence on 10th December, 1917. The Redemption will be made in SILVER.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Peking, 28th November, 1917. [1391]

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the 3rd Drawing for Redemption of the 8 per cent. Military Loan Bonds held on 2nd October, 1917, Bonds to the value of \$1,700,000.00 have been drawn, which amount constitutes about one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry. A List of Drawn Bonds is published in the Government Gazette and other newspapers.

Repayment of Bonds sold in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. THE BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai, will transfer funds for Redemption of Bonds sold through the Batavia and Po Sar. In Cuba, Repayment will be made by the Changsha Guild upon surrender of the Bonds to the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai. In Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL; in Kiangsi by the Kiangsi Bank; in Fukuoka by the BANK OF CHINA; in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above cases, Repayment of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai.

Drawn Bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining Coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of 11th Coupon. If all remaining Coupons (beginning with the 12th Coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the repayable principal.

Drawn Bonds must be presented for Repayment within five years from the date of Third Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become Null and Void.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for

Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PRYER has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate is not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1395]

3392-14455	61	57420-61857	61
12785-12890	52	84588-84613	57
13785-13855	61	90588-91125	52
13917-13977	41	93766-94293	53
14405-14486	61	97890-98445	1,054
14537-14597	61	103788-104325	53
14771-14831	61	104854-105300	1,056
15157-15197	61	106025-106557	530
15723-15760	38	108025-108557	530
16188-16194	17	110148-110408	261
16308-16420	123	110101-110189	203
48265-48444	380	123330-123850	530
48405-50164	760	230330-230850	530
57 1-57284	380	231625-231854	20
57705-58144	380	231685-231700	16
58505-58184	380	233001-233914	14
51545-51944	380	233945-234000	56
63035-63404	380	235101-235104	4
63365-63744	380	242119-242148	30
64405-64164	380	242339-242418	30
68925-70304	380	242905-242938	30
74784-74700	63	242959-242958	0
849101-85103	8	242959-242958	0
848975-84900	35	242959-242958	0
849001-849035	35	242959-242958	0
849097-849100	104	242959-242958	0
849091-84913	18	242959-242958	0
848937-849000	44	242959-242958	0
850201-850215	15	242959-242958	0
850618-85073	59	242959-242958	0
851295-851300	6	242959-242958	0
851401-851483	53	242959-242958	0
858307-858386	360	242959-242958	0
859067-859086	760	242959-242958	0
861253-861734	383	242959-242958	0
862001-862023	383	242959-242958	0
864027-864038	383	242959-242958	0
	11,025		13,950

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PRYER has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate is not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1395]

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation. And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton, are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank, must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary. LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON, Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port. [1338]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Peak. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [1347]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [13]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Colaba Road Central. [190]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1273]

TO LET.

NO. 24, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"LEWKNOR" No. 128, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918.

NO. 15, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

NO. 87, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Kowloon Road.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS & DAVID, 22, Prince's Buildings. [1273]

WINE AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES.

Case No. 1. \$22.00

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 " Light Dry Sherry.
2 " Port, Full Bodied.
1 " Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. \$28.00

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 " Burgundy "Beaune".
3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 " Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. \$32.00

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 " Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Kilby Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).
3 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[12]

DEATHS.

BAIN.—At the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, on December 29th, HORACE MURRAY BAIN, aged 38.
LEIGH-BENNETT.—In England, on 23rd December, P. S. LEIGH-BENNETT, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Eastern Staff. [1446]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Julia Maria Sequeira Xavier and family beg to acknowledge with deep gratitude the many expressions of sympathy received by them during their recent bereavement. [1447]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C. [1447]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 31st DECEMBER 1917.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS OF 1917.

SOON after Mr. LLOYD GEORGE organised the Ministry of Munitions he declared "This is an engineer's war." Mr. H. G. Wells, also, has consistently urged the supreme importance of new inventions in order to accelerate, if not actually to command, a decisive victory.

Yet, so far as is known, the only entirely new machine evolved during the past year for the purpose of achieving that end has been the "Tank." The number of aeroplanes has been greatly multiplied; improvements in production and design have been introduced; but nothing has happened in connection with aeronautics comparable, as a dramatic evidence of invention, with the famous flight made by the Wright brothers a few years ago. The most startling event was the recent rapid journey from Italy to Great Britain.

That achievement, indeed, may be taken as evidence of the great progress made in the construction of flying machines. We know that all the belligerents have been devoting large sums, and their best scientific brains, to an increase of the carrying capacity of aeroplanes, and we are frequently reminded, by the cables, of the great weight of explosives which are conveyed through the air by these machines. It is safe to say that the lifting capacity of aeroplanes has increased considerably during the past twelve months. So far as we know, no new

explosive of any importance has been discovered. The calibre of the guns has probably increased, and the actual energy imparted to the deadly missiles hurled by them is, no doubt, greater than at the beginning of the year; but nobody seems to have produced anything in the way of an entirely new and satisfactory explosive. In a word, science, apparently, has not placed at the service of any of the belligerents any device for annihilating their enemies more rapidly than was possible in 1916. The same impression is conveyed to the student of naval affairs. The submarine has been the worst enemy of the Allies; but all the Powers had undressed vessels long before the war, though not in such numbers or with such a wide range of activity as now. Even the torpedo remains, in principle, much as it was some years back. Fifteen years ago TASSA wrote about ships which would be without crews, and controlled by wireless. There have been rumours of small vessels operated in this way by Germany, but only rumours.

The year that is ending has been remarkable rather for scientific organisation than for any outstanding work of genius. There was a year, in the American Civil war, when the first ironclad appeared. There was the year of the first telegraphic message; then the year in which wireless messages were first sent; and, again, the year in which the torpedo was invented. Later came the year made historic by the Wright brothers. We can point to nothing in 1917, unless it be the Tank, in any way comparable with the invention of the iron-clad, wireless telegraphy, the torpedo, or the submarine. Yet we may be sure that scientific brains have not been idle. It may be that new inventions are the product of quiet meditation and that, when the world is ablaze with war, the highest type of intellectual effort is impossible. What rewards would be showered upon a Kelvin or a WATTHOUSE who could produce some new and wonderful weapon for our soldiers and sailors? The works of genius, however, come at unexpected times and do not appear to order. All the belligerents have been organising research institutions. Committees composed of the most famous scientists and practical engineers have been formed in Great Britain in order to analyse and develop new ideas, however unpromising these may appear in the form submitted. A Commission of the Academie des Sciences is agitating for the establishment of a National Laboratory in France to serve home industries by developing inventions. Sweden and Switzerland are similarly mobilising brain-power. Japan has founded the Rikagaku Kenkyusho Institute, with nearly 4200,000 capital and an annual subsidy. In Vienna there is the Technical Research Department, and in Germany the Union of Technical and Scientific Associations. Nevertheless, 1917 must be regarded one of the barren years. We are convinced, however, that the spirit of invention and discovery is not dead in Britain; it has flourished in the past, to the inestimable benefit of the human race, and there is no doubt that it will flourish again in the future.

A Chinese boy was sent to the Government Civil Hospital on Saturday, suffering from injuries consequent on falling into the hold of a ship.

It is notified in the Gazette that all persons entering the Union of South Africa from foreign territory or by sea must be in possession of passports valid or issued by a competent authority.

H.E. the Governor has reappointed Dr. G. P. Jordan, Dr. G. Montagu Harston, and Dr. G. H. Thomas to be members of the Midwives Board for a term of three years, with effect from January 1st, 1918.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Fantastic Stars and the Bell Vanderville Company, whose combined entertainment delighted a large audience at the Victoria Theatre last night, will present a great holiday programme to-night at the same theatre.

At the Union Church, a Watch Night service will be held to-night at 11.15 p.m., and will be conducted by the Rev. J. E. Macoschke.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF MR. HORACE BAIN.

The news was received on Saturday with general regret—in which we fully share—of the death of Mr. Horace Murray Bain, which occurred at the Peak Hospital at about eleven o'clock in the morning. Mr. Bain had been under treatment for typhoid fever for about a fortnight and, as he had passed the crisis a couple of days previous to his death, hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The deceased was born in Hongkong, and was the eldest son of the late Mr. George Murray Bain. After completing his education at Mill Hill School, London, he returned to the Colony and joined Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, whom he left after a short time to enter the office of the *China Mail*, of which paper his father was proprietor. For nearly twenty years the deceased was associated with the newspaper, latterly as a director and part-proprietor. He died at the comparatively young age of thirty-eight, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his sister, Mrs. Edwards, who resides at Ningpo, and his two brothers, Mr. Douglas Bain, now in Hongkong, and Mr. N. B. Bain, Acting District Officer at Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

The late Mr. H. M. Bain had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a member of many local clubs and took an interest in racing, being the owner of a small stable.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley, the cortege passing the Monument at 3 o'clock. The deceased was given full military honours, and a large gathering assembled to pay a last tribute to his memory.

The procession was headed by the band of the 18th Infantry playing the "Dead March." Then followed a Guard of Honour, furnished by the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, to which the deceased belonged. The coffin was drawn on a gun-carriage and was covered with the Union Jack, on which rested a number of beautiful wreaths. At the graveside the service was read by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone. At the close a firing party, consisting of members of the deceased's Corps under Sergeant Smith, fired the usual volleys, and the buglers of the 18th Infantry sounded the "Last Post."

At the graveside were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bain, Mr. Owen, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Soth and Mr. G. Harper (chief mourners); Major Morgan (Administrative Commandant of the Defence Corps), Major Wakeman, Captain Lammett, Captain Armstrong, Lieut. Evan Jones, Lieut. Blason, Lieut. Owen Hughes, Lieut. Kemmett, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Sutherland, and Lieut. Rawick; the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Rev. T. W. Pearce, Messrs. B. A. Hale and H. Farmer (*China Mail*), Mr. H. A. Cartwright (*Hongkong Daily Press*), Messrs. A. Hicks, W. A. Donaldson, and A. Morley (*Hongkong Telegraph*), Messrs. B. Wylie and T. O. Wilkins (*South China Morning Post*), Messrs. David Wood, A. Finlay Smith, A. Denison, R. E. Bellis, H. C. Sandford, A. P. Nohs, W. Logan, H. C. Lamont, H. F. Campbell, R. W. Legg, W. Nicholson, A. M. L. Soares, U. Galluzzi, S. H. Dutton, R. J. Widdell, A. W. Eastman, and many others.

Wreaths were sent by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bain, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Edwards, Mr. Norman Bain, "Uncle," Major Morgan and officers of the Defence Corps; Messrs. N. J. Stabb, W. Humphreys, C. E. P. Herbert, H. V. Beaupre, J. D. Danby, H. E. Scriver, W. Nicholson, C. J. Higginbotham, G. Harper, H. Percy Smith, J. Widdell, S. A. Beth, A. H. Alves, Eric Grant Smith, R. C. Widdell, M. Manok, J. A. Tarrant, U. C. Galluzzi, Brotherton Harper, W. J. Pringle, Harold Seth, M. S. Bassoon, B. E. Sedgwick, A. Shelton Cooper, George Grumble, A. McKirdy, T. Arthur, R. Mack, F. M. Ellis, T. M. Campbell, R. W. Bellis, W. Nicholson, Chan Woon Man, Lau Ah Shun, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Capell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hennessey Soth, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. A. Seth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison, Miss Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Mrs. G. Sacke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gegg, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Austin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Endell Becker, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Soth, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Lammett, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammett, Mrs. E. R. Bellis, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Heanley, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Farmer, the *China Mail*, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, members of the Victoria Recreation Club, the staff of "Kingsland" Lodge, members of the "Sergeants' Mess" (Hongkong Defence Corps), and the members of the Phoenix Club.

THE WAR.

ENEMY SPEEDING TROOPS TO THE WEST.

THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS LOST.

GREAT BRITAIN APOLOGISES TO HOLLAND.

ALLIES PURCHASE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

INCREASED ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—There was increased artillery fighting in the neighbourhoods of Polygon Wood, Passchendaele and Langemarck.

Aeroplane last night dropped 240 bombs on four aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Roulers and billets south of Lille. They also bombed several trains, obtaining a direct hit on one.

None of our machines are missing.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Haig says there is nothing to report.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS.

PARIS, December 28th.

A communiqué states:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity north of St. Quentin.

A surprise attack by the enemy in the region of Vecho, in Alsace-Lorraine, was broken up by our fire.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN ITALY.

ENEMY BOMB OPEN CITIES.

LONDON, December 29th.

An Italian official report states:—Enemy airmen bombed the open cities of Treviso, Monte Belluno, Castelfranco and Padua.

There were 23 casualties at Padua.

EARLIER CABLES.

AVIATION.

LONDON, December 28th.

An Italian official report says:—We drove back patrols in the Giudicarie and Lagarina Valleys. Successful minor engagements on the Asiago Plateau yielded prisoners.

A powerful squadron of aeroplanes bombarded a large hostile force in Ronchi Valley. Satisfactory results were obtained.

We forced the enemy to evacuate their aviation camp at Conegliano and destroyed four foot bridges in the rear of the Zenson bend.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESS IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, December 29th.

A Palestine official message states:—After repelling several determined attacks at Ras Tawil, north of Jerusalem, and east of Birnebel, five miles north-east of Jerusalem, we attacked the assailants on the right flank and gained ground east and north-east. We penetrated to a depth of two and a half miles on a nine-mile front. The enemy's losses were severe and we took some German prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS LOST.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Admiralty reports that three British destroyers were mined or torpedoed during a fog off the Dutch Coast on the night of December 22nd-23rd.

Thirteen officers and 180 men were lost.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

DEMANDS OF A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, December 29th.

A National Convention on the subject of the food supply was opened at Westminster. Representatives of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party attended in large numbers.

A resolution was submitted protesting against the unnecessary suffering in urban areas, especially amongst women, owing to the absence of an equitable distribution of supplies, and demanding an equal distribution as between the rich and poor, compulsory rationing of many articles as far as possible, and also a better organisation for the supply of milk.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Smilie, President of the Miners' Federation. He warned the Government of a grave crisis arising in the country which might break out at any time unless the Government acted fairly in the matter of food.

Mr. Clynes, secretary to the Food Controller, accepted the resolution, saying that no Government could apply any other policy than that which it contained. He claimed that it was now impossible for any manufacturer to corner margarine. There was every indication that the situation in the great industrial centres was bettering. He ridiculed the idea that the Government could commandeer and distribute the food supply. The existing distributing agencies were essential.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

BRITISH AEROPLANES IN DUTCH TERRITORY.

REPORTED APOLOGY BY BRITAIN.

THE HAGUE, December 29th.

It is officially announced that Great Britain has apologised to Holland for the violation of Dutch territory in the Province of Zeeland by seven British aeroplanes on October 2nd.

Great Britain has further given emphatic orders to all British air forces to avoid Dutch territory in future.

The above message constitutes the first public information in London of this incident.

GERMAN TROOPS HASTENING TO THE WEST.

AMSTERDAM, December 29th.

Reports from the Frontier show that the movement of the German troops to the West continues with redoubled intensity. All passenger and goods traffic on the railways in Belgium has been suspended.

ARGENTINA'S WHEAT CROP PURCHASED BY THE ALLIES.

Buenos Aires, December 29th. Negotiations for the purchase of the Argentine wheat crop by the Allies has reached a favourable conclusion; but the details will not be published until the negotiations are ratified.

ENEMY LOOTING IN BRUSSELS.

AMSTERDAM, December 28th.

The Germans are dismantling the massive bronze doors of the Brussels Bourse and are sending them to Germany.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL NEWS.

PETROGRAD, December 28th.

The German Naval Delegation drove to the Naval Headquarters, where they met M. Dybenko, Commissioner of Naval Affairs. They were subsequently received by M. Trotzky at the Smolny Institute.

The first sitting of the Russo-German Naval Commission lasted until an early hour in the morning. The conference chiefly turned on the naval position in the White Sea and the Murman Coast.

The Army Congress elected "comrade Krylenko" Commander-in-Chief.

General Krylenko, in an army order, states that documents relating to artillery preparations show that the Krensky Government was preparing for a campaign in 1918, and that they did not contemplate peace before the end of 1918.

PETROGRAD, December 29th.

The *Pravda* publishes the text of an alleged defensive Treaty signed by Emperor William and ex-Tsar Nicholas at Bjorky, in July, 1905.

In the event of either Empire being attacked by any European State her ally is bound to help her in Europe with all her land and sea forces.

A separate peace is not to be concluded with any common enemy.

The treaty became effective from the moment of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan. There was to be one year's notice of renunciation.

MAXIMALIST AND UKRAINIAN ARMIES READY.

PETROGRAD, December 29th.

The Maximalist and Ukrainian armies, with artillery and aeroplanes, are reported to be face to face near Khardoff ready for hostilities.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOLD IN BANKS REQUISITIONED.

PETROGRAD, December 29th.

A decree has been published requisitioning all gold in the banks, issued in coin or bullion, which will be placed to the credit of the State's Gold Reserve. The sales of owners who fail to surrender their keys will be forcibly opened and their contents confiscated for the benefit of the people.

UKRAINIANS BOYCOTTED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, December 29th.

A Correspondent at Petrograd, instancing the difficulties and dangers confronting the Bolsheviks, says that at Brest-Litovsk, when the Ukrainian Delegation (upon the Bolshevik inquiries regarding their attitude) refused to recognise the People's Commissioners, the Bolsheviks boycotted the Ukrainians, but the Centralites paid the latter marked attention.

THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS EXCEED TOTAL AMOUNT INVITED.

PARIS, December 28th.

M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, states that the French subscriptions to the War Loan have already exceeded the total amount invited, besides exceeding the total of the last loan. This manifestation of self-confidence after forty months of war is demonstrated in the unanimity of France.

LATEST CABLES.

TOTAL TO DATE.

PARIS, December 29th.

In the Chamber, the Finance Minister announced that the subscriptions to the third War Loan so far amounted to £400,000,000, of which half had already been paid. The sum named does not include foreign subscriptions.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

UNITED STATES PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, December 29th.

The United States Press is generally in doubt as to the sincerity of many points contained in the German peace proposals. They consider that, however attractive the proposals appear at first sight, they prove one-sided on examination, and are a mere effort to appease the Teutonic peace hunger.

One newspaper sums up that they are proposals put forward by fools for a assumption by children.

GERMAN COMMENT.

Commenting on the Central Powers' peace reply, the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, Krupp's organ, admits, with refreshing candour, that Germany's concession as regards no annexations is fortunately dependent upon the Entente's immediate acceptance of the same principle, as this will destroy British supremacy from the Cape to Cairo, and *via* Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia to Calcutta.

Furthermore, the paper declares that the German evacuation of Belgium is conditional on the British evacuation of Egypt, adding that the abandonment of Egypt, Arabia and Mesopotamia spells the collapse of British world-dominion.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN NAVAL DELEGATION ARRIVES.

PETROGRAD, December 28th.

The German Naval Delegation has arrived to discuss the details of the cessation of naval operations.

About forty members, comprising German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and the Turkish mission are due to arrive shortly and will discuss the renewal of commercial and other relations.

LONDON, December 29th.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent says the Bolshevik reply to the Central Powers' peace proposals (mentioned in Saturday) is likely to prove a serious stumbling-block to further peace negotiations.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPORTANT DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

LONDON, December 29th.

A new provision under the Defence of the Realm Act has been gazetted which prohibits any person resident in the United Kingdom from sending any remittance therefrom without the permission of the Treasury, for the following purposes:—Firstly, subscribing to any loan or issue of capital outside the United Kingdom; secondly, the purchasing of any stocks and shares of any property except merchandise, if such securities or property are outside the United Kingdom; thirdly, the purchasing of any foreign currency with a view to its appreciation in value or as an investment.

Any banker or person acting in a similar capacity shall, as a condition of sending from the United Kingdom any remittance on behalf of any person resident there, require that such person make a written declaration regarding the purpose of remittance.

The above provision, therefore, requires that telegraphic instructions from abroad to the United Kingdom for payment of remittances outside the United Kingdom must be accompanied by a few words explaining their purpose.

SUBMARINES DEFEATED BY MERCHANTMEN.

ROME, December 29th.

An Italian steamer was recently torpedoed in the Atlantic by a big submarine carrying four guns. The submarine counter-attacked, putting the submarine to flight.

Another steamer was attacked off Cyprus. It smartly eluded the torpedo, then chased and hit the submarine, which is believed to have been destroyed.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS.

LONDON, December 29th.

Vice-Admiral Basil Wemyss has been appointed Admiral.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, December 29th.

The *Daily Telegraph* considers that the stand taken by British Labour is of primary importance, demonstrating the inflexible determination to effectively support the war along the lines declared in the war aims. It says that the working-class opinion has been pledged to nothing less than winning the war, which is the only sound guarantee of success. It advocates a joint re-statement as the elucidation of the Allied war aims.

The *Daily Mail* considers that the Conference was not wholly satisfactory, falling short of being representative owing to the absence of many trusted Labour leaders. It states that we may be positive that Labour in the Dominions would reject the memorandum. Trade Unions in Australia, Canada and South Africa, having cleared out the Germans from their midst, are not in any way going to permit the re-establishment of Germany's influence in their neighbourhood.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE SOVIET.

LONDON, December 29th.

After the conclusion of the National Conference of Trades Union Congress, the Executive communicated the memorandum adopted to the Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, adding that the Conference strongly desired there should be no separate peace.

LATEST CABLES.

The *Daily News* says it is clear to-day that the only substantial prize available to the victor is the security upon which Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Picton are agreed. A renewed statement of the Allied aims is now imperative.

The *Daily Chronicle* says a very statesmanlike programme reflects great credit on the Labour movement.

The *Times* thinks that the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Henderson, the proceedings of the Labour Conference, and M. Picton's speech are all closely related, and will not be palatable reading to the directors of the German peace offensive. Labour's memorandum contained nothing to affect the main policy of the nation, although we disagree, as did many of the Delegates, with parts of the document.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH MAN-POWER.

PARIS, December 29th.

A Bill calling up the 1919 class has been adopted by 432 against 73. Making a statement thereon the Pension Minister declared that Germany was employing on the battle front the 1918 class and part of the 1919 class and there was talk of registering the 1920 class. The 1919 class had been incorporated in England, Italy and Roumania, and on the eve of possible grave events the Government would be unable to liberate, as suggested, the older classes. The Pension Minister concluded that the old classes would be employed where necessary in works behind the front.

M. Clemenceau, following, said he was requiring that certain mobilised peasants should devote six weeks on these works in January and February. He declared that the Germans are now massing on our front and workers are absolutely essential. There were 1,200,000 men mobilised behind the front who would be returned to the front if necessary.

FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE REQUISITIONED.

PARIS, December 29th.

The Chamber has authorised the Government to requisition the whole of the French Mercantile Marine.

EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS PORTION OF GUATEMALA.

WASHINGTON, December 29th.

An earthquake has destroyed a portion of Guatemala City. There are many casualties. Thousands are without shelter. The foreign colony is safe.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, December 29th. The Government has taken over the control of a quarter-million miles of railways.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG YUOI SAN" (10-1)]

THE EFFORTS TO RESTORE PEACE.

SHANGHAI, December 30th.

The Government has wired to the Tschun of Hupei to ask Luk Wing-ting's representatives, Lu Yin, Tsoi Ting-cheng and Peng Yun-yin, to go to Peking. Li Chun has reported that he wired to Luk Wing-ting and Fang Chi-yao to consult on questions of peace.

The Government has ordered the Yunnan, Szechwan and Kweichow armies to stop fighting.

Li Hoo-ki has wired to the Government stating that Kwangtung and Yunnan troops will attack Fukien.

Li Chun has telegraphed to the President, stating that the South and West demand the recall of the old Parliament, but Tso-tsun and the Northern Tschuns demand that a new Parliament be convened.

Wang Chen-yuan has wired to Peking stating that Li Tien-chai and Shi Shing-chuan will attack Wichang and that Tso-tsun, when he asked to send an army to support him, has refused.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SPECIAL DAY OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your columns, remind British subjects that His Majesty the King has appointed Sunday next, Jan. 6th, as a special day of prayer and thanksgiving in all Churches throughout his Dominions? May I appeal to all Christians in this Colony to make arrangements to observe the day properly?

Special prayers and thanksgivings will be said in all the churches at the hours duly announced, and the churches will be open all day long for quiet prayer. Let us lay aside for this day all thoughts of worldly business and pleasure, and as a people seek the Kingdom of God in the world. Let us lay aside our differences and with the heart and soul seek the one God and Father of us all. Let us lay aside all anxieties for the future and make known our requests unto God. Who, as His Majesty the King reminds us, is able to give us "clear-sightedness and strength necessary for the victory of our cause."—I am, Yours etc.,

G. H. VICTORIA.

St. Paul's College, Hongkong.
December 29th, 1917.

£176,500 FOR THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

The Lord Mayor of London, as honorary treasurer of France's Day, the British Empire Fund for French wounded, went in state to the French Embassy recently and handed to M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, a cheque for £176,500, the amount realized by the collection. At the same time Lady Gertrude Cochrane, of the Scottish Red Cross, presented a cheque for £16,000 as a donation to the French Red Cross from the organization which she represents.

The Lord Mayor said this contribution was but a small token of the esteem and regard of our people for the people of France. It was a token of homage and respect and of gratitude to the brave French Army, and to those women, children, and aged people of the civilian population who had borne with such fortitude the sufferings forced upon them by this war. The cheque for £176,500 was considerably in excess of last year's total, and the Scottish branch of the British Red Cross had added £16,000 in lieu of making a public collection. It was their earnest hope that the bond of friendship between the two nations cemented by this war should gain strength in the cause of humanity and become absolutely permanent.

The Ambassador earnestly thanked the Lord Mayor and all who had helped to achieve so splendid a result. He said he too hoped that the Anglo-French friendship and co-operation so splendidly displayed on the field of battle and in a variety of ways (including this very generous gift) would continue and increase after the triumph of their common cause had been achieved.

COSSACKS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, replying to a despatch of Den Cosack, the head of the Cossack force in the Russian army, said that Great Britain highly appreciated the services and the bravery of the Cossacks in the present war, and expressed confidence that they would continue to serve from their present position. He said that the British Government would be glad to see the Cossacks in the ranks of the British army.

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apply in person at the CUSTOMS POLICE
Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain occupations who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

**VEGETABLE AND
FLOWER SEEDS.**

FRESH CROP of 1917 having
been just collected, orders
solicited for Autumn or early
Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on
application.

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P.O. Box 72,
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**THE PENINSULAR AND
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STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN,
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BARATIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Bills and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
conveying Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

R. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

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26-7-17

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MEDICINE and CLOTHING to relieve the
terrible distress of the people of the Holy Land
is one of the most urgent.

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Please send your DONATION to-day.

Cheques, etc., may be sent to the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP., (Branches
and Agencies throughout China and the Far East); to J. P. W. MASON, Esq., (Chancery Lane, W.C.2);
to Messrs. B. & S. BIRNBOIM, Ltd., (21, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2); or to Messrs. W. & A. GILBERT,
RELIEF FUND, 11, Tottenham Street, Westminster, London, W.2.

"ASAHI BEER."

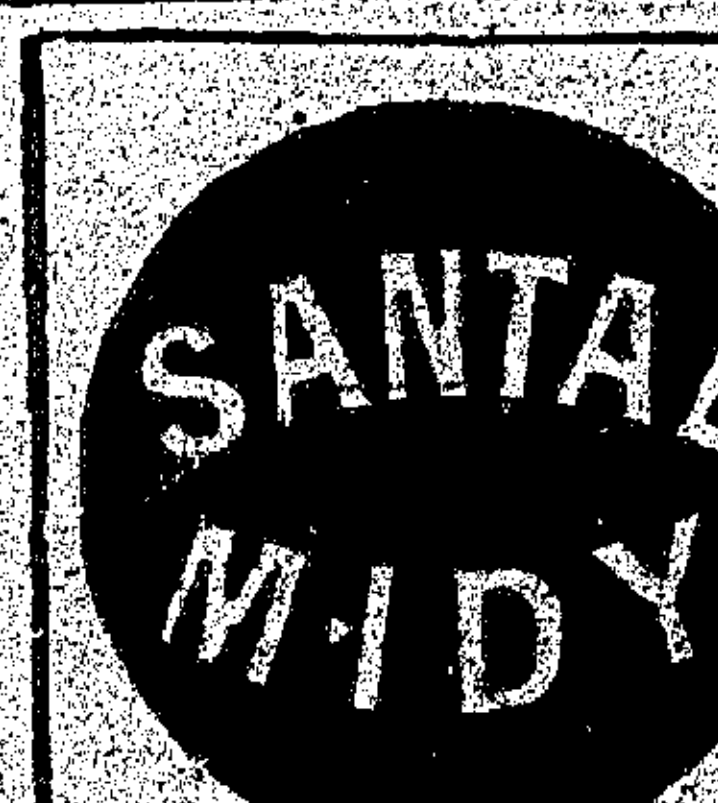


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eases as these drugs in
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
without inconvenience.
Best of all, they are the same.
Paris: 8, rue Vivienne
Sole by all Chemists.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENORMOUS NUMBER OF GAS SHELLS FIRED BY ENEMY.

LONDON, December 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters says:—The whole of the
British Front continues snowbound.

German artillery is firing a very
large proportion of gas shells. Undoubt-
edly, the enemy has now very large sup-
plies of guns and ammunition, but our
replies are effective.

Winter training is in full swing in the
back areas, which are alive with the khaki
movement.

The health of the troops is wonderful
and the abundance of recreations keeps
them in good spirits.

The latest drafts of Overseas troops will
probably feel the cold most, but their sea-
soned comrades tell them they will soon
find it hot enough.

ENEMY TRENCHES BOMBED.

LONDON, December 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a
report, states:—Artillery firing is active
north of St. Quentin and in the neigh-
bourhoods of Arras, Messines and east of
Ypres.

Flying was intermittent on Wednesday
owing to snowstorms.

Enemy trenches were bombed and
machine-gunned. Billets were bombed
during the night.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a
later message states there is nothing to
report.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 28th.

A German wireless official message
states:—There is lively fighting at Hout-
hulst Wood, on the north bank of the
Lys, and in the neighbourhoods of
Moeuvres and Maroing. We stormed
two first-line trenches north-east of
Bezeaux to a breadth of nine hundred
metres, and blew up shelters. We return-
ed according to orders, capturing a
hundred prisoners.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

PARIS, December 27th.

A communiqué states:—On the right
bank of the Meuse, artillery activity con-
tinues to be marked at Caurières Wood
and Bezeaux.

Batteries caught enemy troops assem-
bling north-west of Bezeaux and disper-
sed them with heavy loss.

Italian front

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ITALIAN OPERATIONS. ENEMY AVIATION CAMP EVACUATED.

LONDON, December 28th.

An Italian official communiqué says:—
We drove back patrols in the Giudicarie
and Lagarina Valleys. Successful minor
engagements on the Asiago Plateau.

A powerful squadron of aeroplanes bom-
barded a large hostile force in Ronchi
Valley with satisfactory results. We
forced the enemy to evacuate their
aviation camp at Conegliano and destroy-
ed four foot bridges in the rear of the
Zenson bend.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 28th.

A German wireless official message
says:—We repulsed an Italian attack at
Monte Tomba.

ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, December 28th.

An Italian official message states:—
Twenty-five enemy aeroplanes attempted
to bombard an aviation camp west of
Treviso.

British and Italian aeroplanes ascend-
ed and anti-aircraft guns came into
action and forced the enemy to retire.

Eight enemy machines were brought
down.
Eight machines renewed the attempt in
the afternoon. We drove them off, bring-
ing down three.

Altogether eight fell in our lines and
three in the enemy's lines.
All our machines returned.
The damage was insignificant.

ENEMY REPRISAL FOR BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, December 28th.

A British Italian official message
says:—Prisoners state that the enemy's
bombing attack on Treviso was in retali-
ation for the British aeroplane attack,
causing many casualties in a military
train.

Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN ATTACK IN MOZAMBIQUE.

PORTUGUESE POST ATTACKED.

LISBON, December 28th.

An official message says:—In Mozam-
bique two thousand Germans, with ten
machine-guns and two cannon, attacked
positions on Mount Mikula held by 250
Portuguese and five machine-guns.

The enemy assaulted after three days'
fighting, taking prisoners nine officers
and seventeen men.

There were forty Portuguese casual-
ties.

The Germans liberated the prisoners.

We put out of action the machine-guns
before they fell into the enemy's hands.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

WASHINGTON, December 28th.

The affected interests approve of Presi-
dent Wilson's taking over of the rail-
roads. Important financial agreements
are foreshadowed, including an applica-
tion to Congress to sanction the Govern-
ment acquisition of an unlimited quantity
of new railroad securities and the right
to appropriate all earnings over an agreed
figure. Congress will be asked to appro-
priate \$200,000,000 dollars for rolling
stock.

THE LATEST SCHEMES OF PREPARATION.

LONDON, December 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the Ameri-
can Army in France states that several
thousand American air mechanics trained
in England are ready to begin their
duties when the American airmen reach
the front.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

The Government has been asked
to send to England 1,300 bricklayers
and carpenters, and also hundreds
of labourers, for construction work
at extensive training quarters which
are now being established, after
which they will be transferred to France
for other construction work.

"CITY OF NAGPUR" WRECKED.

PASSENGERS AND PART OF VALUABLE CARGO SAVED.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Times correspondent at Lisbon
gives details of the wreck of the *City of
Nagpur*, off Danco Reef, Delagoa Bay.

He says that the passengers, number-
ing 239, were saved, and also part of the
cargo of 8,000 tons and four racehorses
valued at £7,000.

The ship is split in two and is aground.
The ship and cargo are valued at a
million sterling.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, December 27th.

British Treasury Bills' rate for three
and six months' maturities has been re-
duced from 4½ to 4 per cent.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

PARIS, December 28th.

M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, inter-
viewed, says he does not fear the German
intention of reaching the Pacific and
penetrating China as Japan would watch
over China. Germany is barred from
China and will never succeed in re-
gaining an entry.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S LATEST POSSESSION.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Food Controller takes possession of
all oils and fats in or arriving in the
United Kingdom on or after January 1st.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. CENTRAL POWERS' REPLY TO PROPOSALS.

LONDON, December 28th.

Replying to the six points contained
in the Russian demands, cabled on Decem-
ber 23rd, the Central Powers declare:—
Firstly, that they do not intend to for-
cibly appropriate any territories at pre-
sent occupied.

Secondly, that they have no intention
to rob any nation of independence which
has been lost during the war.

Thirdly, the question of self-determi-
nation of national groups which possess no
State independence cannot be regulated
as between States but should be solved by
every State with its own people, indepen-
dently and in a constitutional manner.
The protection of the right of minorities
forms an essential and component part of
the constitutional right of peoples to self-
determination, and the Central Powers
will grant this right so far as it is prac-
tically realisable.

Fourthly, the Central Powers will not
only renounce indemnification for the
costs of the war but also for war damage.
Accordingly, every belligerent Power
would only have to indemnify the expendi-
ture for its nationals who were prison-
ers of war as well as for damage done in
its own territory by illegal acts of force
committed against the civilian nationals
of an enemy country. The question of
the creation of an International Fund
for this purpose could only be considered
if other belligerents join the peace nego-
tiations.

Fifthly, the return of the German
Colonies constitutes an essential part of
the German demands, from which Ger-
many will never desist.

Sixthly, there must be no economic re-
straint after the war. "This condition
is of the greatest importance in the pre-
paration for amicable relations between
belligerent countries."

GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIES.

PETROGRAD, December 28th.

The Russian official version of the
Reply gives the following addition to
the Reply as regards the Colonies:—
"Considering the nature of the German
Colonies, the right of free peoples to
determine their own destiny is at present
practically impossible and the fact that
natives, under unfavourable conditions
and without hope of victory against a
much stronger enemy who receive sup-
plies by sea, remain until death faithful
to their German friends, is proof of their
attachment to and resolution to maintain
contact with Germany."

A RUSSIAN HOPE.

The Russian Delegation, replying to
the German contention regarding the des-
tiny of peoples in the German Colonies,
sees no reason why the German Colonies
should not be evacuated by the occupying
troops and the regions instituted during
the war annexed so that the peoples of
these Colonies may express an opinion as
regards their destiny. Any difficulties in
connection with this course could be ad-
justed by specially-appointed Commis-
sioners. The Russian Delegation finally
expresses the hope that the other belliger-
ents will join the peace negotiations
when the *pourparlers* are resumed on
January 2nd.

SMALL NATIONALITIES' INDEPENDENCE.

PETROGRAD, December 28th.

The Russian Delegation, replying to
the Central Powers' peace reply, point-
ed out that the third clause contains a
provision which nullifies the right of
people to regulate their own destinies,
and declares that the war cannot end
without the restoration of the indepen-
dence of small nationalities. Further-
more, the Russian Delegation insists on
these rights being protected in the Peace
Treaty.

OPINION IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, December 28th.

The general opinion is that the object
of the German Peace Reply is to protract
the negotiations, although there is no ex-
pectation of peace in order to mislead
her own people and strengthen the
Western Front.

The attitude of the United States is
unchanged as regards her determination
not to enter into any agreement with a
Government unrepresentative of the
people.

The German silence as regards Alsace-
Lorraine is emphasised.

VIEWS OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, December 28th.

A message from Paris says that during
an important debate in the Chamber on
the Government's Russian policy, M.
Pichon, the Foreign Minister, declared
that the Allies have unanimously de-
cided that it was impossible to have
official relations with the Bolsheviks,
owing to the latter's violations of the
alliances, while simultaneously showing
a pro-German bias. All France disap-
proved of the Bolsheviks, but, neverthe-
less, they would maintain touch with the
same elements in Russia. France had not
despaired of her ancient Ally and await-
ed a change to resume former relations.

The Government policy was approved unanimously by the 384 Deputies present. M. Pichon, referring to the Central Powers' peace proposals, said that Germany was endeavouring to draw France into the negotiations, but there could be no question of a territorial or economic *status quo*. (Cheers.) When France was informed directly of the peace terms she would consider them with the Allies, but such indirect peace proposals did not deserve consideration. Whether the Russo-German negotiations ended with the capitulation of Russia or broke down, France would continue the war. The Allies were determined to pool all their resources in order to give their armies the maximum power.

M. Pichon, in the course of his speech, said:—We are not intervening in the internal policy of Russia, but are proceeding to safeguard our considerable interests there. We are replying favourably to populations wishing to maintain friendly relations with us, thereby pursuing a policy with a view to the ultimate regeneration of Russia.

Amid loud applause, M. Pichon declared that their first war aim was to conquer. That was in complete accord with President Wilson, and they would consider the war won only when the German people were ready to make reparation for the wrongs done. The question of Alsace-Lorraine was a world-question, because it is a symbol of right. The deliverance of Jerusalem was not a British victory, but a victory for the whole civilised world, spelling deliverance for the populations and the institution of an international regime of justice and liberty.

M. Pichon said Germany had attempted the impossible task of conquering the world, but the world would conquer her. France will have saved the soul of the world. It is for that we are working. (Loud cheers, except from the Extreme Left.)

Prior to the vote of confidence, a motion by M. Longuet, favouring a revision of the Allies' war aims in accordance with the Russian formula of a general peace without annexations and indemnities was rejected by 378 votes to 103, the minority being practically all Socialists.

REPLY CONSIDERED A CUNNING MOVE

LONDON, December 28th.

The unprecedented haste with which the peace negotiations are proceeding is regarded as being due to the political confusion in Russia, the uncertainty of the Lenin-Trotsky adventure, making it imperative to the Bolsheviks, and the Central Powers considerably to advance the arrangements before the advent of a Russian Government, unwilling to terminate a separate peace. The enemy reply is considered a cunning move, meant for the consumption of the Allies, especially America, and, coming with the threat of a tremendous Western offensive, it may be the forerunner of more formal proposals.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Daily Telegraph* considers that Germany has effected a *somersault* by pronouncing for a *status quo* peace. This, however, does not admit of full reparation to Belgium and other isolated territories. It rejects the fundamental principle concerning the right of subject nationalities to self-determination, requires the Allies to thrust back the liberated people of Palestine and Mesopotamia under the Turkish yoke, while Alsace remains German, unredeemed Italy remains Austrian and the whole fatal question of the oppressed nationalities of Central and South Eastern Europe remains unsettled. Such a peace will be a virtual victory, giving a new lease of life for militarism.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the Central Powers have not offered security against the recurrence of war whenever the original disturbers of peace consider they have a better prospect of victory.

The *Daily Mail* describes the reply as the opening of Germany's barrage of talk. As regards the restoration of the Colonies, it says that the British Empire will be blown sky-high before that happens. No peace talk will begin to be real until Germany is beaten on the battlefield.

The *Times* says Germany is using the Bolsheviks as a life-bait with which to tempt half-believers in peace by agreement into a Berlin trap. In every instance where a democratic concession is apparently made, it is immediately nullified by a craftily-drawn qualification. The peace the Central Powers contemplate would leave them victors with Bulgaria and Turkey completely in their hands, and all the Balkan States would be conquered politically, economically and financially from Berlin.

The *Journal* recalls President Wilson's words respecting such an eventuality, and says if Germany can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when war began. Such a peace would permit Germany to utilise her war profits for the preparation for the next war. These war profits are derived from a systematic plundering of invaded territories, her contributions amounting to scores of millions of pounds, and slave-labour imposed on war prisoners and civilians. The resources of her subordinate Allies are mortgaged to Germany indefinitely and would give a mass of cheap labour enabling Germany to outstrip her rivals. No wonder she is so anxious to preserve such advantages and is even ready to dicker up the peace she has snatched here.

The *Times* adds that the best comment on the present disingenuous pretence is found in the following passage of an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of December 20th, 1917:—"Once the negotiations have begun they can be used to divide the Allies and finally to dupe them into conceding essential German conditions."

The *Daily News* says the defects in the proposals are self-evident. Germany is endeavouring to manoeuvre the Allies into

the position of aggressive Imperialists and demands the unconditional return of her Colonies to a rule that has uniformly proved a bane to their inhabitants. The *Journal* advocates an enunciation of our terms.

The *Manchester Guardian* regards Germany's peace proposals as an attempt to cut her losses, leaving her with full liberty to start again on her old game. It says: "The proposals do not contain any sign of a new spirit, there is no repudiation of militarism or its evils. The proposals do not deal with the open sores of Alsace-Lorraine and Turkey. In both cases the sovereignty of the Power that has done wrong is expressly reserved. We see no prospect of an enduring peace on the basis of these proposals."

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, December 28th.

Commenting upon the peace proposals, the *Petit Parisien* says they are a masterpiece of equivocation.

The *Figaro* says they are designed to strengthen Lenin.

The *L'Espresso* says Germany will make a better offer to-morrow if we remain united.

The *Lanterne* says the gulf between the real war-aims of Germany and the Allies is still too deep to admit of negotiations. The *Humanité* thinks the proposals are worth scrutinising.

The *Matin* says the proposals reveal the profound anxieties of the Central Powers.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BOLSHEVIKS WILL NOT HAVE EXCLUSIVE POWER.

LONDON, December 28th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Petrograd says the decision of the Maximilians to give the Revolutionary Socialists an additional seven portfolios is due to the certainty that the latter will have an absolute majority in the Constituent Assembly. Exclusive power by the Bolsheviks is now absolutely impossible.

PRIVATE BANKS CLOSED.

PETROGRAD, December 28th.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria received a Ukrainian deputation at Breslau. The People's Commissars have closed all private banks, both foreign and Russian. The Commissars insisted on having the keys. Sailors and soldiers now occupy the banks and warrants have been issued for further arrests of the bank directors.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PEACE IDEALS AND WAR AIMS.

LONDON, December 28th.

The National Conference of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party, held at Westminster to consider the Labour Manifesto on War Aims, opened on the 17th inst., was a most representative gathering. There were 800 delegates, including Labour members of the House of Commons. A letter from the Prime Minister was read, replying to the resolution of the Congress and the Labour Party in favour of an early declaration of the Allies' war aims. Mr. Lloyd George wrote that such a declaration could only be made in agreement with the Allies. The question of issuing a joint declaration on the subject was being constantly kept in view.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in moving the adoption of the Labour Manifesto, declared that Labour's policy was, firstly, to secure a settlement as speedily as possible, founded on the principles of democracy and security. Secondly, territorial adjustments must not be dictated by annexationist or Imperialist designs, or reasons of military strategy, but on the interests of progressive civilisation and the peace of the world. Thirdly, trade policy after the war must not be based upon economic oppression or commercial isolation of the German people. No settlement could be satisfactory unless it completely discredited aggressive militarism and substituted therefor a higher conception of national and international responsibility. The proposed League of Nations should consist of all belligerent and every other independent sovereign State in the world should be pressed to join. Every State in the League should pledge itself to use the machinery of the League to settle quarrels, and to make common cause against any State breaking that pledge. Labour insisted that the Allies should make it unmistakably clear that the struggle would be continued only for principles and ideals and not for commercial gain. Labour asked the opportunity of ascertaining how far Germany was prepared to accept its peace proposals. "We desire to know how far militarism is abandoned."

Mr. Henderson concluded by asking that military efforts should be supplemented morally and politically.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, representing the seamen, in moving the rejection of the Manifesto, said he wondered how many signatories really endorsed its views. He reiterated that Germany would never sail to ships with the Germans until Germany repented of her foul murders.

Mr. Wilson's motion was defeated by 243 votes to 12. Hundreds abstained from voting.

Congress, finally on a show of hands, adopted the Manifesto practically unanimously.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, December 28th.

Mr. Holman, the Premier of New Wales, who supported the Premier Mr. Hughes in his pro-conscription policy, expresses the hope that the Federal Parliament will afford Mr. Tudor, the leader of the Federal opposition, every reasonable opportunity to test his doctrines regarding voluntarism.

GEN. SMUTS' MOTTO.

NO SPOILATION FOR HUNS.

Lieut.-General Smuts, and Admiral Jellicoe addressed a great meeting at Sheffield recently in connection with the War Aims Committee campaign. The Lord Mayor of Sheffield presided over an audience which numbered about 6,000.

General Smuts observed that on the whole, the vast bulk of the nation had done its duty magnificently. The reward would come in time. They had stood the strain, and he was sure their nerves would prove stronger even than their steel, and that they would stand the strain to the end. (Cheers.) "Our next war aim," he continued, "is not merely to test the enemy, but we want to see a new and better world. We want to see more justice in this country, less poverty and less luxury. (Cheers.) We want to see better standards of living, more economic freedom, and security for all workers in a world in which there will be no idlers, rich or poor."

MILITARISM MUST GO.

If we are to see this new world one condition must be fulfilled—militarism must be swept away from the face of the earth. (Cheers.) I hope we shall never make peace until we know there is no longer a threat of that militarism. (Cheers.) We want to see arbitration to prevent the outbreak of wars in future. We want a league of nations with force behind it to see that there is no future threat against the peace of the world.

The Pope says we should express no moral judgment of the conduct of the nations or the cause which led to the war. Well, I cannot agree to that. (Cheers.) We cannot make peace until the Germans war map becomes "a scrap of paper" (Cheers.) Germany must learn the lesson that war does not pay. The wages of sin is death. That Germany must learn. (Cheers.) Germany must not, under any circumstances, let her war map be at the end of this war. Let our motto be: "No application to the spoils. No peace until Germany is prepared to evacuate all those countries she has overrun." (Cheers.) Another condition of a good peace is that the rights of the small nations must be recognised and secured. (Cheers.) We do not want to break up Germany and Austria. We are not for breaking up anybody or anything, but we say, "Let these small nations come into their own." If they cannot get their independence let them get their autonomy, but let them not be tyrannised over by these Imperialistic empires. (Cheers.)

JUDGMENT ON THE KAISER.

I do not think it is worth while to prosecute this war until we have got rid of the Kaiser and all the other evils. Remember, we are not the only judges. Mankind, history, and God will pass judgment on the Kaiser and the other instigators of tyranny. Give us a good peace, and you need not solve now all the problems which confront the universe. The making of peace is going to be more difficult than the making of war. It is an enormous task which is about too much for human power, insight, and courage. A negotiated peace is the most dangerous thing you could have at present. I don't trust the diplomatist and the statesman enough. (Cheers.) I think the nations have a right to know when their statesmen go into conference what is going to happen. Some people would throw up the sponge and say, "Let us sit round a table and see what will become of this talk." Well, responsible people who have at heart the great ideals which we have at heart, and which we mean to achieve, will not listen to talk of that kind. (Cheers.) We don't want secret diplomacy. Before I know what is to be done of the German war map, my vote will go against any peace by negotiation. (Cheers.) Fundamental principle must be settled before our representatives go to the conference to settle details. I think a mistake has been made in putting the restoration of Belgium as our principal war aim. It is not our principal war aim. Belgium never was in the war, and her restoration is a condition precedent to any peace. Until we have in advance an assurance that complete evacuation and restoration are agreed upon we are not going even to talk about peace. (Cheers.)

The desire for peace in Germany and Austria is indescribable. It is due to the sufferings of the people, of which we have no conception. Germany took the initiative in declaring war. It rests with Germany to take the initiative in proposing peace. We want a definite statement from Germany when she makes her peace proposals what she proposes to do with her war map. The German people can have peace to-morrow from the *Entente*, but they must come forward with genuine, honest proposals. If they will be the time to talk of peace. If they don't come forward with such proposals we are prepared to go on. (Cheers.) Germany's whole economic future is compromised unless she makes in time a peace we consider satisfactory, and the longer she waits the worse will be her fate. (Cheers.)

LOSSES FROM SUBMARINES.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who had a rousing reception, referred mainly to the work of the Navy. He said our losses from submarines have been extremely serious. "You will, however, have noticed a gradual and steady reduction." I do not want you to build up too many hopes on that reduction. There is no reason for anxiety as to the result of the enemy's submarine campaign, always provided that you exercise the strictest economy. I believe the Navy will pull through. The spirit of the German navy is showing signs of decline. You have all heard of the mutiny. Well, there is no such spirit of discontent of any sort in the British Fleet. (Cheers.) Do not let us belittle ourselves. Let us bring a bright light to the war, and let you. You have only to set your teeth, and the war will be won. (Cheers.)

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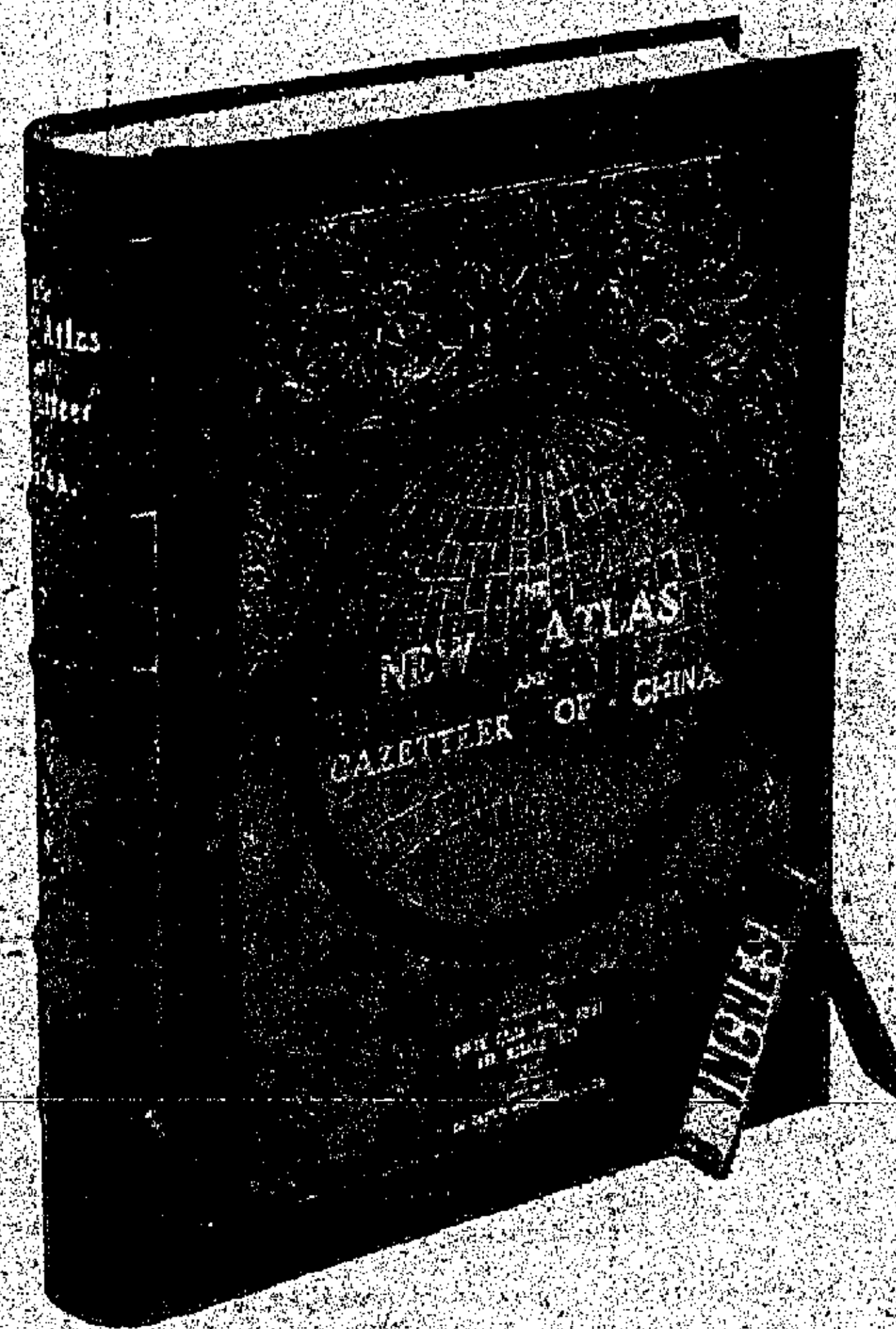
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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
(PROPOSED SAILINGS)

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at MARSEILLES (calling about)	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & TROTT, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADRIDA.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE { INABA MARU (FRIDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE { VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY 4th JAN.

TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI MARU (FRIDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA { Capt. Yoshikawa 12,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and ATSUTAMARU (SUNDAY, 12th Jan. at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA { Capt. Inada 16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and JINSEN MARU (THURSDAY, 3rd Jan.

YOKOHAMA { Capt. Saito 8,000

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE { BOMBAY MARU (WEDDAY, 4th Jan.

YOKOHAMA { Capt. Tsuruga 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E. KORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRIDAY, 4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SAT., 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 26th Feb.
PERNSIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 5th Mar.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Permsia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, LARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU"	WEDDAY, 2nd Jan. at 1 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 3rd Jan. at 8 P.M.
"YOKOHAMA MARU"	TUESDAY, 1st Feb. at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 23rd Feb. at 2 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Asping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOSU MARU"	THURSDAY, 3rd Jan. at 6 A.M.
"KAO MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th Jan. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the HOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building

Tr. Nos. 744 and 745.

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